

Collections of adults from the field and also laboratory reared specimens from Douglas Lake, Michigan, according to Ide's original description, belong to the species *Brachycercus idei* Lestage. However, the nymphs from which these adults were reared clearly belong to *Brachycercus lacustris* (Needham). Consequently, the name *B. idei* Lestage falls to synonymy with *B. lacustris* (Needham) by priority, and the latter name should be used to designate the species.

LITERATURE CITED

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Laccophilus shermani, a New Species of Water Beetle from Arizona and Texas (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae).¹

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Laccophilus shermani new species

A species allied to and resembling *L. decipiens* LeConte. It has been identified as *fuscus* Sharp, by some authors. Dedicated to Mr. John D. Sherman, Jr., whose interest in the Dytiscidae and large collection inspired and made possible most of the fine studies in the family by the late Dr. H. C. Fall.

Male: Length 6.1 mm., width 3.3 mm. *Head*, pronotum and elytra pale brownish-yellow, head infusate at base; *elytra* irrorate with brown (the tiny spots tending to form longitudinal chains), except on following areas which are not irrorate and thus stand out as maculae on each elytron: The side margin and

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a subhumeral, median, postmedian and preapical inward extension of it; the extreme base and a prehumeral enlargement; two faint and one larger elongate spots between subhumeral and suture; a slightly postmedian sutural spot; and two elongate spots between post-median lateral, and suture. *Epipleurae* pale yellow; prosternum and legs brownish-yellow, prosternal process and tarsi darker. *Metasternum*, metacoxal plates and abdominal sternites more rufous.

Meshes of elytral sculpture fine, nearly equal except near suture. Pro- and mesotarsal claws simple. *Metacoxal* file consisting of about 23 equidistant impressed lines; interspaces each at least three times as wide as impressed line, but convex, the lines thus appearing to be broader than they are. *Aedeagus* narrowed and thickened apically, sinuate, with a distinct subapical sinus on one side.

Female: Length 5.75 mm.; width 3.5 mm. Similar to male in color except that pale spots on elytra are smaller, and less numerous basally; under-surface paler than in male. *Metacoxal* file absent. Elytral margin from just behind middle to apical fifth extended in a thin arcuate flange which on the underside forms an epipleural area as broad as at base of epipleuron.

Holotype male and *allotype* female, collected at Bear Canyon, Santa Catalina Mountains, ARIZONA, January 2, 1938, by Edwin C. Van Dyke (Canadian National Coll.). Also 17 *paratypes* as follows: 1 ♂ and 5 ♀ topotypes; 1 ♂, Sabino Canyon, Sta. Catalina Mts., Ariz. (J. W. Tilden); 5 ♂, 4 ♀, San Xavier Mission, Pima Co., Ariz., October 2, 1932 (D. K. Duncan); 1 ♂, Phoenix, Ariz., June 17 (E. A. Schwarz). The following additional specimens have been seen: 1 ♂, Globe, Ariz., April 10, 1921 (F. A. Sherriff); 1 ♀, Pima Co., Ariz., October 21, 1924 (A. A. Nichol); 1 ♀, "Tex.;" 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 mi. N. of Fort Davis, Davis Mts., TEXAS, July 16, 1941 (Burdette E. White). *Paratypes* will be distributed to: The United States National Museum, the California Academy of Sciences, the British Museum, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and to Dr. F. N. Young.

The paratypes vary as to the number and distinctness of the white markings on the elytra. Two of the topotypical females and two from the Davis Mts., Texas, have the elytra broadly explanate posteriorly as in the allotype, two others have it faintly explanate, while in the rest the margin is as in the males.

L. shermani resembles the common *decipiens* LeConte, whose range extends from Alaska to Lower California and from Alberta to Colorado and Utah, but has a distinctly more rufous color; males may be separated as follows:

Metacoxal file consisting of 30 to 35 impressed narrow lines, the interspaces flat, and about 4 times as broad as the lines, the file appearing to be smooth. Apical fifth of aedeagus flattened, blunt, faintly notched on one side	<i>decipiens</i>
Metacoxal file of 20 to 25 narrow lines, the interspaces about 3 times as wide as the lines, but inflated, so that the lines look broader than they are, and the file rough. Apical fifth of aedeagus not flattened, but narrower and sinuate, with a sinus on one side	<i>shermani</i>

Well marked examples of *shermani* also resemble *L. maculosus* (Germar), but in the latter the elongate basal maculae arise from the base, are much larger, and margined with black; in the male the outer interspaces of the metacoxal file are progressively narrower, not of uniform width as in *shermani* and *decipiens*.

There is little chance that *shermani* is the same as *L. fuscus* Sharp. Sharp based his species on one female from Nevada, and distinguished it from *decipiens* by its smaller size (5.25×3 mm., as against 5.75×3.5 mm.), "very much narrower form," and "vertice capitis prothoracisque disco obscurioribus; coxis posterioribus fuscis." *L. shermani* averages a little larger than *decipiens*, and is if anything lighter, not darker, above and beneath. I have a small narrow female of *decipiens* from Gunnison, Colorado, which fits Sharp's description of *fuscus* perfectly.